

The Times-Dispatch.

Published Daily and Weekly

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1903.

The Right of Appeal.

A short time ago Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, suggested that taking away of the right of appeal as the one means of checking the fearful custom of lynching. The suggestion provoked much criticism, and Justice Brewer in a recent number of the Independent replies to his critics. First of all he calls attention to the fact that in England and in our Federal courts, up to the last few years, there was no right of appeal in criminal cases. And so he says he is suggesting nothing new, but merely a return from that which has been well tried, and, in his opinion, was not found wanting in justice to the individual or to the public.

Justice Brewer speaks of the right of appeal in its broadest sense, under which every one defeated in a trial in one court may, if he wishes, compel a review of that trial before there is a final judgment against him. Practically, says he, it is a claim of a right to two trials, and this is a greater right than is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. A man accused of crime has a right under the Constitution to one trial, and to a speedy trial, but not to two trials. No right of appeal is provided in the Constitution.

"Nor is it a natural right," says Justice Brewer. "It is true," he goes on, "that in case of a supposed crime the State owes to the public and the accused the duty of providing an impartial and competent tribunal to determine the question of alleged guilt, as also to every individual who insists that some right of his has been denied, a like tribunal to protect or enforce such right." But he denies that the State also is under obligation to provide a second tribunal to inquire whether the first has erred, for if a man is entitled to a second trial, why not a third, and so on, ad finem. The right of appeal, Justice Brewer points out, is a statutory privilege, and one which the State may give and which it may take away.

Having disposed of that phase of the subject, he goes on to discuss the effects of the unrestricted right of appeal, especially in criminal cases. "In the first place," says he, "it tends to prevent the punishment of crime," and by way of illustration he mentions that recently in Kentucky, when a man convicted of murder was sentenced to be hung, one of his lawyers publicly said to the court, "It will be a long day before that sentence is carried into effect," by which he meant that an appeal would be taken and every quibble of law employed to delay, if not to defeat, the sentence. He also points out, that in the appellate court, the question is not one of the guilt or innocence of the convicted party, but whether or not he was found guilty in a legal way. In other words, what errors, if any, were committed by the trial court. If there were errors, if any of the technical rules were violated the case is sent back for a new trial. "And when one recalls the multitude of rules which have been laid down in respect to trials," he adds, "it is not strange that the appellate court finds that there has been error and awards a new trial." All these matters, says Justice Brewer, combine in favor of the defendant, against the public, as experience shows, and often result in a guilty man's escaping punishment. Such a result encourages crime, for if the evil-disposed believe that there is little probability of punishment they will not be deterred from crime. "We shall check the increase of crime," he concludes, "only when the would-be wrong-doer feels that there is a moral certainty that his crime will be promptly punished." And he asks: "Is it strange that a community, incensed by some atrocious offense, aware of the common experience of criminal proceedings, takes the law into its own hands and summarily punishes the offender?"

He then takes up the question of appeal in civil cases, and shows that where corporations are sued, their main object is to get the case before the appellate court. They care very little for the trial in the lower court. In this court they do little but raise objections and make their fight before the appellate court. In this way they manage to delay proceedings, and he points out that it is an old trick of the railroads in suits for damages, to force the plaintiff who has obtained a verdict to compromise rather than to have his case reviewed by the appellate court, with the attendant delay sometimes of years. This phase of the subject is discussed in extenso, but we have not space to consider it further. We pass on to the

conclusion of the whole matter by Justice Brewer.

He is not in favor of abolishing Appellate Courts. He believes in granting full power to such courts to review the judgment of trial courts, but what he objects to is the right of the party defeated in the one court to compel such review in the other. He has no doubt that there are cases which require review, but whether there be a review with the consequent delay should, in his opinion, be determined by the Appellate Court in the exercise of a sound discretion upon fixed rules, and not upon the will of the beaten party. "In other words," says he, "the judgment of a trial court shall remain final unless on application to the Appellate Court, or some judge thereof, it or he shall certify that there is probable reason to believe that injustice has been done, but there should be no appeal on a mere certificate of probable error."

This is a question of interest not only to lawyers and to criminals and litigants, but to the general public. Our criminal courts are established for the purpose of punishing crime with a view to deterring crime. Our civil courts are established for the purpose of settling questions in dispute between litigants, and of according swift and perfect justice to all; but when through the technicalities of the law and through delays of the law criminals escape punishment and litigants are denied justice, the great object of our system of courts is defeated.

It is no wonder that Justice Brewer's deliberance on this subject has attracted so great attention.

A Fine Exhibit.

Last August our imports amounted to \$36,220,457, and broke the record; whereas in August exports declined to \$30,440,457, being almost the lowest for five years. But a great change for the better has come. Exports for October amounted in value to \$100,370,000, which, according to the New York World, break several interesting "records." According to the World this was the greatest month's total in all our history of trade, with the single exception of October, 1899. It showed a jump of \$50,000,000 from September and of \$70,000,000 from August, thus scoring the most rapid increase ever known in two months. The excess over the month's imports of \$31,031,000 is \$78,480,054, a "balance of trade" greater than any previous month has ever shown, again excepting October, 1899.

With such an exhibit as this, with much gold coming from Europe, with an average crop of cotton at eleven cents a pound, with an average crop of wheat at seventy-five cents a bushel, and a bumper crop of corn at forty cents a bushel, we do not see, as some seem to think, how this country is going to smother.

No Offense.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch has found out that Richmond cannot duce the taxes on the Chesapeake and Ohio, and in its eagerness to do this town some harm, it has pointed out that we cannot discriminate in favor of the railroad. Ordinarily we appreciate good advice, but in this case we do not, for the people here know as well as The Times-Dispatch that the law plainly forbids discrimination, and nothing of the kind was ever thought of. The fact that there is some foundation for the report that we are to get the offices has not come to the attention of our senses.—Clifton Forge Review.

The statement was made in good faith. It was subsequently stated, however, that the proposition was to reduce the general rate of taxation at Clifton Forge, which the city could well afford to do, if the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company should determine to make Clifton Forge its "domestic."

The Times-Dispatch will fight for Richmond's interests, but it will fight fairly, and will not knowingly misrepresent Clifton Forge.

Away With Proxies.

The Brunswick Gazette reproduces some expressions from the Norfolk Ledger and The Times-Dispatch on the subject of abolishing proxies in the State Central Committee, with this comment: "We are greatly gratified to see the daily press and especially our able and respected Richmond contemporary, taking up the cudgels in favor of abolishing the abominable habit that has grown into an established custom of permitting representation at the committee meetings by proxy. It should never have been permitted, and the sooner the custom is abolished the better it will be, not only for the reputation of the committee, but for the party itself."

The Gazette says that it has for years been fighting for this reform, and hopes that it will soon be accomplished. It must be done. The voting of proxies in the State Committee has fallen into public contempt, and the committee must, in its own interest and in the interest of party integrity, abolish it.

Bribery in Elections.

We have received the following from a Virginia judge: "Your paper is highly appreciated around here. Its advocacy of the pure elections law is particularly approved. It would be a disgrace to the State to repeal it. The Mann bill, too, is very popular. The viva voce vote is disapproved generally."

If the Legislature should repeal this law without giving the people "something better," there would be a mighty howl of protest from one end of the State to the other.

We must not take any step backward. To repeal this law would be an invitation to the corruptionist to spend money freely, and our last state would be worse than the first.

plainly stated in the article which is criticized by our Rocky Mount contemporary. We were desirous of ascertaining the facts, and did not pick our men. The fact that several of the editors expressed themselves as favorable to viva voce voting, which we oppose, and that some of them expressed themselves as being opposed to the primary system, which we favor, shows that there is no ground for the insinuation of the Rocky Mount Times-Democrat.

Cable dispatches state that the wound of the Emperor William made by the surgeons in removing the polypus from his throat is nearly healed, and that he is now "permitted to whisper freely." His throat trouble is attributable in part to the fact that he has done a good deal of public speaking of late.

While his physicians and surgeons insist that his malady proceeds from a disease of slight consequence, there are thousands of people in Germany and elsewhere who suspect that he is suffering from a cancer. Of course, the fact that his mother and father and one of his grandmothers were sufferers of that dread disease give some ground for the suspicion.

Appropos of the discussion in our query column concerning "John Owen," we would say that the wild and woolly West is not the only place in which that sort of gaming is known. We are told that it has some vogue in Virginia. Young men have paid dearly to learn it, only to find out in the end that they didn't know anything about it. We do not know how many aliases John travels under, but if taken by surprise we guess it would answer to the name of "jack pot."

On Sunday "a gentlemanly stranger" walked into a station house in New York and delivered himself up as a criminal. If he is to be believed, his name is James L. Gardner, alias Julius Guernsey, alias W. C. White, and he is "wanted" in a dozen places—Charlotte, N. C., among them. In that town he says he passed a worthless check for \$50. Richmond doesn't seem to have been in his route.

General M. C. Butler has a letter in a Washington paper, in which he expresses dissatisfaction with the attitude of this country in respect to the secession of Panama. His judgment is that "if Congress has the courage to investigate this Panama business, it will unearth a cesspool of corruption, discreditable intrigue and bad faith without a parallel in our history."

On the authority of the esteemed Boston Globe, the following is given as the standard version:

The melancholy days are come,
The saddest of the year;
It's a little too cold for whakeys,
And a little too cold for beer.

As Princess Anne will not have any delegates in the next National Democratic Convention, no one will doubt Mr. Cleveland's statement that he is in that county for ducks only.

The price of eggs in American markets is one of the indications that Christmas is coming. Soon people will be heard inquiring where they can get good receipts for making eggs.

Nobody on this side of the big duck pond is going to believe that story about three and a half million dollars' worth of mail being in one Russian mail car that was burned.

Up to the hour of going to press no eminent statesman at Washington has proposed to submit the differences between big Uncle Sam and little Colombia to The Hague.

We are the sole proprietors of the privilege of bulldozing little South American republics, and this should not fail to appear in some of the party platforms next year.

With a Comment or Two.
It is not true that Mr. Cleveland, who is shooting rabbits in New Jersey, is trying to get a rabbit's foot for luck in the political campaign of next year. He is not. He is getting a rabbit's foot for luck, as everybody knows, and he is getting a rabbit's foot for luck, as everybody knows, and he is getting a rabbit's foot for luck, as everybody knows.

If we annex Panama, won't Colombia come in with a bill against Uncle Sam?—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Colombia is better at presenting bills than collecting them. Vide late bill for Panama canal.—Petersburg Index-Appel.

We believe a Virginia home-coming day could be made a gratifying success, but why is it that we can't get a home-coming day rather than follow in the wake of others? The mother of States and statesmen should be a leader and not simply a follower.—Farmville Herald.

All right. Suppose you lead in the inauguration business.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

"All right." Here goes. An old-time State Fair, to begin in Richmond on the second of October, and to continue for three or four days, will be devoted to measures looking to the betterment of our public roads, and at 10 o'clock Sunday afternoon a mass meeting to be held in the Academy of Music, at which addresses are to be made by laymen from different sections of the State on the spiritual destitution of our rural districts, with the hope of inducing our city D. D.s to spend their vacations in home mission work rather than amid the luxurious environments of mountain or seaside resorts.

All right. Now let us have an inauguration, too. If this doesn't cover the ground.—Farmville Herald.

Personal and General.
General C. H. Taylor last week committed thirty years his manager of the Boston Globe.

Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Falk, of St. Louis, has been invited to deliver the oration at the commencement day exercises of Harvard on June 30th next.

W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet and foremost among the advocates of the study in schools of the Celtic language, who is visiting America, was in Boston last week, and his first lecture was at Wellesley College.

Representative Sulzer, of New York, has asked for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of a monument, somewhere in Washington, to Samuel J. Tilden.

A portrait of Dr. Francis L. Patton, president of Princeton Theological Seminary, has just been hung in the Princeton University library. It was painted by John W. Alexander, the noted portrait artist.

Rev. Henry Parkes Cochrane, who has been a missionary in Burma for the past four years, is in present on his way to this country, being in Indianapolis. His brother, Wilbur Cochrane, is still in Burma, where he has been a missionary for the past thirteen years.

THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE AND CHILD

Remains of Mrs. Monroe and Her Daughter to be Brought Here To-morrow.

After many years in their graves at Oak Hill, Loudoun county, the remains of the wife and younger daughter of President James Monroe will be brought to-day by train to Richmond, to be deposited finally beside the tomb of the husband and father in Hollywood Cemetery.

Mr. John R. Hooper, superintendent of Hollywood, left yesterday morning for Leesburg, to go from there to Oak Hill, ten miles distant, in a private conveyance. He expected to spend yesterday afternoon in making whatever preparations may be necessary to raise the bodies. To-day they will be taken up, placed in caskets, prepared for them, and carried to Leesburg. To-day, also, a number of descendants of Mrs. Monroe and Mrs. Gouverneur will come to Leesburg in a private car. The remains will be put in this car, and late in the evening brought to Washington, attached to a regular train. To-night they will be kept on the car in Washington.

The journey to Richmond will be resumed early to-morrow morning, the car bearing the bodies and general party attached to the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac train, which is due to arrive here at 11:55 A. M.

The funeral party, all descendants of Mrs. Monroe and her daughter, which will come here, will consist of: Mrs. Marian Gouverneur, widow of the late Samuel Lawrence Gouverneur, grandson of President Monroe.

Mr. Henry Lee Heskell, of Washington, D. C.
Dr. and Mrs. Sydney O. Heskell, of Baltimore.

Hon. and Mrs. W. W. McIntire, of Baltimore.

Miss Mary Campbell Gouverneur, of Washington, D. C.

Captain and Mrs. Roswell Randall Woes, of Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Setton, of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Minor Fairfax Heskell Gouverneur, of Wilmington, N. C.

Miss Hortensia Rogers McIntire, of Baltimore.

Miss Emily Crawford Johnson, of Frederick, Md.

Miss Marian Gouverneur Heskell, of Baltimore.

Miss Esther Hill Heskell, of Washington, D. C.

Gouverneur Hoes, of Washington, D. C.

The procession will be formed at the Broad Street Station, and will go at once to Hollywood, where the reinterment will be preceded by simple services.

EVANGELIST COMING.

Mr. W. E. Fenno to Conduct Services Next Week.

Mr. W. E. Fenno, a railroad evangelist of New York city, will commence a series of evangelistic services in the Main Street Station immediately following their families tendering him a reception on Thanksgiving night. Meetings will be held every day at noon in the shops, and cottage prayer meetings at 8:30 and 8 P. M. in the homes of railroad men, beginning to-day, as follows: West End, at the home of Mr. W. E. Wood, No. 315½ South Laurel Street, Mr. E. M. Goodwin leading both services.

In Fulton, at the home of Mr. G. B. Emmerson, No. 21½ Louisiana Street, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Thomas leading both services.

On Church Hill, at the home of Mr. W. M. Bickers, No. 410 North Twenty-seventh Street, Mrs. C. M. Johnston leading at 8:30 and 8 P. M. in the home of Mr. S. D. Mifflin, No. 1200 Mechanicsville Pike, Mrs. Harriet Smith leading at 8:30 and 8 P. M. Mr. W. P. Longworth at 8 P. M. Dr. Phillips will speak at a great mass meeting for men in the Main Street Station Sunday.

KILLED HIS COUSIN.

Fatal Stabbing Affray in Loudoun County.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
LEESBURG, VA., Nov. 16.—John Viris, son of Mr. James A. Viris, of Hills, Groves, was fatally stabbed Saturday night by Humphrey Potts, son of Mr. Harry C. Potts. The knife penetrated the left side just above the heart of the young man, death resulting in fifteen minutes. The wound was given at 8 P. M. after the wound was given. Potts was arrested Sunday morning and is now in jail. Both of the young men had been intimate friends and were supposed to have been devoted to each other.

They were about the same age and their immediate families are closely related. Potts and Viris being second cousins. Both families are prominent in the neighborhood and are wealthy. The inquest was held to-day and Potts held responsible for his cousin's death. The dead youth was about eighteen years old.

Charters Granted.

The following charters were granted by the Corporation Commission yesterday: Southern Hospital Supply Company, (inc.) Richmond, Edwin W. Rogers, president, capital stock, \$20,000 to \$50,000. Federal Capital Stock, (inc.), South Basic Extract Company, (inc.), Basic City, W. H. Gardner, president, capital stock, \$25,000 to \$75,000. Alexandria, W. C. Whitehead, president, capital stock, \$5,000 to \$20,000. Virginia State Optical Association, Richmond, A. E. Jahnke, Jr., president. Real estate not to exceed \$25,000 in value. Southampton Social Club, (inc.), Southampton, Wm. West, president, capital stock nominal.

Alleged Fugitive.

Sergeant Bailey and Werner, of the First District, arrested Eli Haskins (colored) yesterday on the charge of being a fugitive from justice from Newport News. He is wanted in that city for a robbery committed some time ago.

SINCE THE WAR
"Famous 100,384"
Now over 40 years—and likely to remain the only real cure for Rheumatism and its blood relatives. At drug stores, tea bottles. Postal free booklet. Wm. H. Muller, University Place, New York.

GETTING READY TO HAVE PURE FOOD

Commissioner G. W. Koerner Has Secured a Distinguished Chemist.

The State Board of Agriculture, at its last quarterly meeting, held the 28th of October, having authorized Commissioner Koerner to proceed with the execution of the pure food law, that officer is now completing arrangements to carry out the provisions of the act, and will push the work as vigorously as possible. Already cattle men and farmers are making inquiries as to the proposed food inspection.

New quarters for the laboratory have been leased, and an assistant chemist, Dr. C. M. Bradbury, has been engaged. Dr. Bradbury is from Petersburg, and is a graduate in chemistry of the University of Virginia. He was very highly recommended by Professor Dunnington, of that institution.

The work of placing the laboratory in the new quarters at the State Board of Agriculture, which are located in Goddard Hall, is now progressing as speedily as possible. The two rooms to be vacated by the chemists will be used by Commissioner Koerner for the work of his department, which has entirely outgrown his present quarters. The commissioner and his entire force at present work in the same room, which is often crowded with prospective settlers, seeking information in regard to the State, and farmers who avail themselves of visits to Richmond to call upon Mr. Koerner for advice upon matters affecting their interests. Neither the laboratory force nor the clerical force have thus far had sufficient room for their work, and the change now being made will afford facilities that have long been needed, and for the lack of which the commissioner has been greatly crippled in his work.

Barton Heights School.

List of scholars on the roll of honor for the week is as follows:

Sixth grammar grade—Grace Chamberlain, Lillian Jeter, Kathleen Gordon, Edith Hagland, Ida Hanks, Alma Currie and Cabell Raby.

Fourth grammar grade—Minnie Currie, Mollie Duval and Norma Ware.

Third grammar grade—Emma Hopkins, Ruth Hopkins, Mattie Holmes, Bradstreet Hopkins, and Newton Gordon.

Second grammar grade—Ruth Carpenter, Mary Leach, Marlan Moffat, Helen Rose, Mary Williams, John Crovo, Hugh W. Williams.

Eighth primary grade—Ethel Baughan, Zeldia Fairbank, Grayson Leadbetter, Gladie Phillips, Otha Kittling and Laura Haidan.

Seventh primary grade—Hugh Leach, Frank Taylor, Lillian Harding and Kathleen O'Bannon.

Fourth primary grade—Austin Martinstein.

Third primary grade—Conway Zirkle, Browder Brown, Virginia Burns, Elizabeth Christian, Bessie Kittling and Louise Weidenfeld.

Second primary grade—Albert Branch, Graham Lancaster, Harriet Raby, Lucille Wood and Mary Jones.

First grammar grade—Thomas Armstrong, Marvin Barry, Franklin Hopkins, James Hughes, Archie Leach, Dumont Martenstein, Hurdley Minter, Harry Nichols, Elsie Peaseley, Edwin Roden, John Sawyer, Edwin Tolson, Wilbur Staunton, Elsie Fitzwillson, Ruth Traynor, Lucy Traynor and Elsie Whitehurst.

Uncle Tom's Cabin Offends Again.

Uncle Tom's Cabin, as a play, seems to have the fatality of offending wherever it goes. In the South its coming is regarded with apprehension, because, in the first place, because, with its two "Topsies," its two "Markes" and its multiplication of donkeys, it brings a bitter and painful episode in our nation's history into ridicule. Now the colored brother, himself, though made the hero of this apparently deathless drama, is angered, and at Leesburg, Ind., he rushes on the stage and rebuffs the "Uncle Tom" from the slaves' block.

Uncle Tom's Cabin has not yet lost its power to stir the heart. Its realism remains too effective, it seems. It shows wherever it goes, and it continues to coin money, whether presented with all the elaboration of an illumination chorus and a brass band, or abridged to a dingy tent on a vacant lot. Spoken of in protestant parlance as a "Tom show," it goes on its anguishing way, provoking bitter criticism and gathering wealth with all the agility of its latest immortal problem play.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Rev. J. W. Hart III.

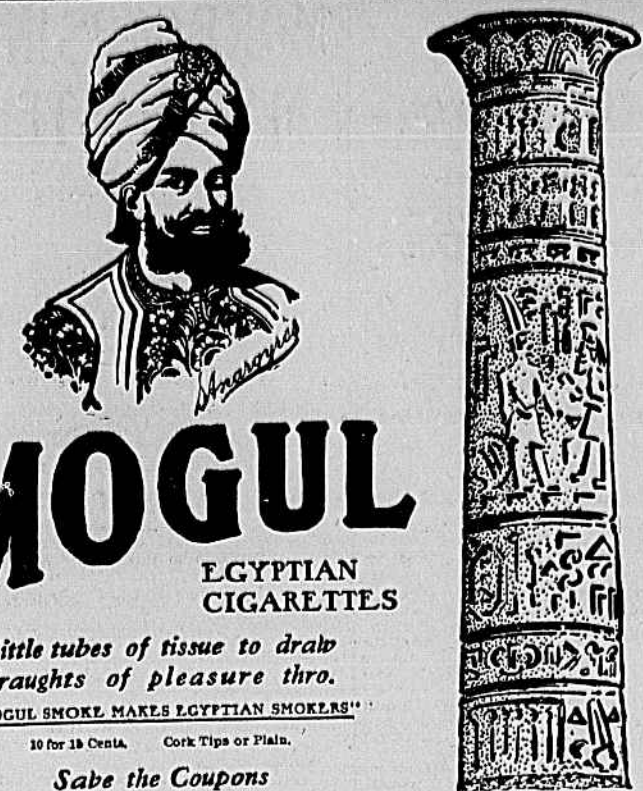
Rev. J. W. Hart, a well known Baptist minister, is dying at the home of his son, Dr. A. T. Hart, Ogburn, Va. His other son, Rev. Joseph L. Hart, of Brandenburg, Ky., and his daughter, Mrs. Royer, are with him.

Richmonders in New York.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Mariborough, J. T. McGraw; Cadillaco, E. J. Hersman; Harold Square, W. B. Gasque and wife; G. C. Powers, H. S. Wallerstein and wife; York, E. Barnes, —sues Shields, Mrs. C. M. Shields, Mrs. E. L. Lewis, J. C. Lewis.

MAN ABOUT TOWN CIGARS: "I smoke that and the Silas."—Harry Glenn.

MAN ABOUT TOWN CIGARS: "A good as any I smoke."—Manager McKee.



MOGUL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
Little tubes of tissue to draw draughts of pleasure thro.
"MOGUL SMOKE MAKES EGYPTIAN SMOKERS"
10 for 15 Cents. Cork Tips or Plain.
Save the Coupons

POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

No. 32.

"With Whom is no Variableness, Neither Shadow of Turning."

By ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH.

Arthur Hugh Clough, a distinguished educator, was born in Liverpool in 1819 and died in Florence, Italy, in 1861. He spent most of his childhood in the United States at Charleston, W. Va. but later was sent to Rugby, where he took the Balliol scholarship and went to Oxford in 1838. He wrote notable letters from Rome and Paris and in 1863 came to the United States, where he lectured and taught at Cambridge, Mass. During the American journey he won the friendship of the leading literary men of our country, and is now at work. Dr. Bradbury is from Petersburg, and is a graduate in chemistry of the University of Virginia. He was very highly recommended by Professor Dunnington, of that institution.



T fortifies my soul to know
That though I perish, Truth is so;
That, howsoever I stray and range,
Whate'er I do, Thou dost not change.
I steadier step when I recall
That, if I slip, Thou dost not fall.

This series began in the Times-Dispatch Sunday Oct. 11, 1903. One is published each day.

THIRD BALTIMORE PASTOR CALLED

Randolph Street Baptist Church Invites Rev. W. E. Robertson to Its Vacant Pulpit.

Richmond's source of new Baptist pastors seems to be Baltimore. For the third time in twelve months Richmond Baptist churches have gone to the Monumental City to fill their own vacant pulpits.

The last Baltimore pastor called to Richmond is the Rev. W. E. Robertson, of the Calvary Church, that city, who is asked to come to the Randolph Street Church, this city.

Rev. Mr. Robertson was recommended to the church Sunday morning by the special committee appointed for the purpose of selecting some one suitable to fill the pulpit left vacant by the Rev. I. S. Boyles. These gentlemen were Messrs. John B. Minor, chairman, and Walter Figg, W. B. Egan, T. J. Mitchell, Philip Keatley, G. L. Dickson, Thomas Collier, Eppa Jones, St. George Jones, John Kitchell, T. B. Hope and Frank Ellyson.

They made their report yesterday morning and the action of the church, adopting it, was unanimous. It is confidently expected that Mr. Robertson will accept.

WHAT YOU NEED FOR CONSTIPATION.
When troubled with constipation, what you need is a remedy that is sure to produce the desired effect. A remedy that is mild and gentle in its action. A remedy that leaves the bowels in a natural and healthy condition. A remedy that is easy and pleasant to take. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets meet all these requirements. Give them a trial, and you will never wish to take another dose or pills. Use them as directed and they will cure chronic constipation. Price 25 cents. Every box is warranted. For sale by all druggists.

SPECIAL LOW RATES TO ATLANTA, GA., AND RETURN VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
Account annual meeting Southern Educational Association, December 28th to January 1st, the Southern Railway announces rate of one first class fare for the round trip, plus \$2.25, which includes membership fee. Tickets on sale December 29th, final limit January 3, 1904.
C. W. WESTBURY, District Passenger Agent.

\$17.75 TO ATLANTA, GA., AND RETURN VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
Account meeting Southern Educational Association, December 28th to January 1st, the Southern Railway announces special low rate of one fare for the round trip, plus \$2.25, which includes membership fee, from points on their lines. Rate from Richmond, \$17.75. Tickets on sale December 29th, return limit January 3d. For information apply to:
C. W. WESTBURY, District Passenger Agent.



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